

# ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY  
EDGAR SNOWDEN.  
SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 26, 1879.

The New York Herald has made the recent speech of Mr. Conkling the text for a homily upon the reactionary and injurious effects of a solid South upon the people of that section, and the advantages they would gain by a dissolution of that solidarity as soon as possible. The Herald had only a day or two before advised the people of Virginia against kicking against the pricks any longer, and to accept miscegenation with its historically certain moral, social and political ruin, as a radical affliction that must be borne, and from which existing circumstances deny them any relief. In the latter case the Herald had failed to recollect that the laws in operation in some of the northern States prohibit miscegenation under heavy penalties as those of Virginia, and in the former, by an almost incomprehensible blindness, it failed to observe that such speeches as that of Mr. Conkling, and the applause they receive, not only from avowed haters and revilers of the South but from such influential so-called independent journals as the Herald, render any other political condition than solidarity in the South, a human impossibility. Sometimes wonder what the people of New York would think of a Virginia journal that would advise New Yorkers to support a political organization whose chief purpose was to regain ascendancy by maligning and abusing them, and that would admonish them against a resort to law to protect themselves against the necessarily resultant evils of intermarriage between the Caucasian and African races, especially if its writers exhibited such patent evidences of ignorance of the subjects upon which that advice was given as that manifested by those who prepared the Herald's articles to which we refer. If northern people and northern newspapers could only put themselves in the place of southern people and southern newspapers for a moment or two a day they would soon discover that their sectional animosity has no real grounds for its existence, and that its chief support is derived from the ignorance of the true condition of southern affairs and southern sentiment.

The radicals of Philadelphia, New York and Boston have made the negro exodus from the South the occasion for expressing their bitter hatred for their fellow countrymen of that section. We have heretofore given samples of that expression as made in the two former cities, and supplement them to day with three short extracts from the milder speeches made in the latter. The rank and file of the republican party are undoubtedly induced to cherish and foster their sectional animosity by their ignorance of the wants, purposes and feelings of the people of the South, but to suppose that their leaders are influenced by any such cause is to deny them the capacities they possess and the facilities at their disposal. They know as well as anybody else that the negro migration now in progress is not induced by the cruelty of the white people of the South, and yet they endeavor to impress their party followers with that belief. Their object is plain to unbiassed people, but they apparently don't have any difficulty in deceiving those who are prejudiced.

Now that the Army Appropriation bill, with the rider repealing the statute authorizing the presence of soldiers at election polls, has been passed by both houses of Congress, and is in the hands of the President, the uncertainty respecting the previously threatened veto cannot last much longer. If the President has the slightest regard for his former expressions, for republican institutions, or for the interests of the country over those of party, he will sign the bill; if otherwise he will veto it. One thing is certain, and that is, that if he vetoes the bill it will be sent to him again in the same shape.

The United States House of Representatives this afternoon passed the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill, containing provisions for the repeal of the statutes imposing test oaths on jurors in United States courts and making such characters as Mr. Johnny Davenport the controllers, judges, and supervisors of elections held in the States. The Senate will pass it in a reasonable time, and it is expected, just in the shape in which it has passed the House.

We are in receipt of briefs ably prepared by Joseph Sagar, esq., arbitrator on the part of the United States between the Spanish and American commission, in several important cases now before that tribunal.

**Pucky Girl.**  
CINCINNATI, April 26.—A tramp entered the residence of G. H. Kitchen, near New Lebanon, Ohio, yesterday morning during the absence of the family and began searching a bureau where a large amount of money was concealed. While in the act of taking some valuables he was attacked by a young girl named Carrie Roberts, employed as a domestic in the house. She fired several shots at him with a revolver. He escaped without injury leaving the valuables behind him.

**Supposed to be Drowned.**  
PORTLAND, Me., April 26.—A young man named Douglas, of Chobragu Island, aged 17, with a companion belonging to Harpswell Centre, were fishing off Half-Way Rock Wednesday when their boat was dismasted by a squall, and not having been seen since the accident it is supposed they were drowned.

**The Late Bishop Ames.**  
BALTIMORE, April 26.—The funeral of Bishop Ames will take place on Monday afternoon at four o'clock at Madison, Avenue M. R. Church. The Rev. W. C. Edwards will conduct the services. Bishop Simpson will also take part.

**Verdict.**  
PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 26.—The coroner's jury to-day rendered a verdict that John Shaw came to his death by blows inflicted by an axe in the hands of Margaret Shaw, his wife.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

Bishop Ames will have an unostentatious funeral in accordance with his expressed wish before his death.

A rich vein of ore has been discovered passing through the heart of Deadwood cemetery, and the place has been transformed into a lively mining camp.

Mr. Edwin Booth displayed extraordinary coolness under the assassin's fire in Chicago, and proved that the courage which he is so often called upon to portray upon the stage is not an imaginary quality.

At Philadelphia yesterday inquests were held upon two insane women—Margaret Collier, 52 years of age, who hung her head by a towel to the bed post, and Mary Daly, aged 41 years who shot herself through the heart.

The first hanging in North Alabama under the new law requiring executions to be private occurred in the jail yard at Tusculum yesterday, when Charles Kash, colored, was hanged for shooting his wife through the head in April, 1877. He protested his innocence to the last, but made no remarks on the scaffold.

Henry Smith, colored, night watchman at the mint at San Francisco, has been arrested, charged with stealing about \$20,000 worth of gold bullion. A small smelting furnace and about \$6,000 worth of gold ingots were found buried in the prisoner's garden, and about \$1,000 in gold were also found secreted on his premises.

Great preparation have been made at Atlanta, Ga., for the Confederate memorial celebration to-day. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee will deliver the oration. Several military companies have arrived. The Richmond Hussars of Augusta, the Edgefield, S. C., Hussars and the Berk County Hussars had a tilt at Oglethorpe park yesterday. Elginfield was victorious.

The first steel bridge on record is now being built over the Missouri river by the Chicago and Alton Railroad. It will be of five spans of 350 feet each. The elevation over high water mark will be not less than 80 feet, at which height the light steel rods of the "Howe truss" will look like silver oboes, shimmering and glimmering in the sunshine. The total amount of steel used will be 1,500 tons, equivalent to almost double that quantity of iron.

In the United States Court, in New York, yesterday, two suits of Orlando Perrine, of New Jersey, against the town of Thompson, Sullivan county, N. J., were decided by verdicts for the plaintiff, one for \$16,955.57, and the other for \$11,265.30. The suits were brought to compel the town to pay interest due as above on certain bonds issued by the town as of the Port Jervis and Monticello Railroad Company. There are two similar cases on appeal before the Supreme Court of the United States.

Seven miners who were entombed in a coal mine at Sugar Notch, near Willsboro, Pa., on Wednesday, are still unharmed. The parties who have penetrated into the mine are still digging towards them, and it is believed are half way through the vein of solid coal which separates them. At one time yesterday the rescuing parties were cut off by a fall of fire clay, and had to dig their way to secure fresh air. It is not likely the men in the mine will be reached before to-day. Many fear that they are already dead.

The tramp bill which has passed both branches of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and is now in the hands of the Governor, provides that a man who goes about begging, and has no residence or occupation in the county in which he may be arrested, can be taken before a magistrate and committed for trial as for a misdemeanor, and on conviction may be sentenced to jail or to the work house for a term not exceeding twelve months. If the tramp enters a house without the permission of the owner or occupant, or displays a dangerous weapon in a threatening manner, he may be convicted of a felony and sent to the penitentiary for a term not exceeding three years.

It is reported in Washington last night that Congressman Lowe, of Alabama, has sent a challenge to Senator Logan, of Illinois, for saying in a published card over his signature that a statement alleged to have been made by Lowe to a correspondent of a Western paper was a "vindictive and malicious lie." In the interview published in the Western paper Mr. Lowe is reported as having said that Logan raised three regiments in Illinois for the Confederate service, and that when these regiments left Illinois to join the Confederate army Logan refused to retract the offensive words, and Colonel Pelham, a former Congressman from Alabama, is reported to have conveyed, on behalf of Mr. Lowe, a challenge for a hostile meeting, which challenge Logan refused to accept.

**The War in South America.**  
PANAMA, April 17.—News from Valparaiso to the first of April asserts that Chili has declared war against Peru on account of the alleged sympathy and friendship of the latter country for Bolivia and the formidable warlike preparations now being made by Peru. The war is regarded on all sides as inevitable but the announcement that Chili had so soon deliberately thrown down the gauntlet to both Bolivia and Peru has occasioned considerable surprise. It is proved true Chili will greatly improve the advantages which it has already obtained. Her war vessels are within a few hours sail of Peruvian ports, and their probable attack by the Chilean fleet is not at all unlikely.

President Diaz, of Bolivia, in a letter to one of his friends says: "I am going to Potosi at the head of 10,000 troops, and I pledge my word that before sixty days I will recover Antigua and our flag will not only be replanted there but elsewhere."

The officers of the Bolivian army to the number of 757, all above the grade of sub lieutenant, have issued a protest against the Chilean occupation of Bolivian territory. They agree to renounce their salaries and live on the common rations of the soldier in order to perform their duty to avenge the insult.

**MURDEROUS ASSAULT.**—In a boarding house at St. Louis yesterday, Wm. D. Smith, who claims to be from Indianapolis, made a murderous assault on Mrs. A. N. Sterling, of Summersville, Ill., cutting a frightful gash in her throat, nearly severing one of her ears from her head, and inflicting a serious wound in the eye of her face. Mrs. Sterling is the wife of A. M. Sterling, a real estate agent, formerly of St. Louis, but who over a year ago went to Arizona, his wife going to her farm at Summersville, Ill. Last summer Smith, then a tramp, was employed by her. She discharged her former man and made him superintendent. In timony is alleged to have arisen between them, and he was liberally supplied with money. A quarrel finally occurred. Mrs. Sterling went to Indianapolis. A few days ago he arrived in St. Louis, and, meeting Mrs. Sterling at a street car, induced her to go to his boarding house, but on her refusal to go with him to his room, he stabbed her in the hallway with his pocket knife. She is not expected to live. Smith is a young man, while Mrs. Sterling has passed middle life.

**GEN. DIX'S VIEWS.**—The last words of Gen. J. A. Dix, a soldier of the war of 1812 and in the late war, relative to political affairs, were in deprecation of the agitation in Congress to revive the dead issues of the war, and he spoke feelingly of the bad effect upon the country that the talk of revolution and civil war would create. He often wished that the old issues could be buried, and that the Union could be restored as it was. He held to his old democratic notions of free trade, hard money and no paternal government. The dying hour is not a time for a man to be doing his own will, but to assert itself. What a commentary upon the bitter war of words that is now being waged in the halls of Congress!

## VIRGINIA NEWS.

There is a great deal of malignant sickness prevailing in Prince William county.

The value of real estate in Front Royal, Warren county, is attested by the fact that a lot 40x30 feet sold recently for \$400.

Mrs. H. Manders has sold her farm on Bull Run, in Prince William county, containing 640 acres, for \$4,000 to a gentleman from New Jersey.

George W. Tansill, the sheriff of Prince William county, and who was nominated for that position on last Saturday, was married in Washington last Wednesday to Miss Rosa Lyon, youngest daughter of J. A. Lyon, esq.

The people of Franklin county are building a railroad thirty miles long, and which will be soon finished. Five miles of it is already graded. The people all along the line are joining in the work with enthusiasm, and less than fifteen hundred dollars in cash have been used.

The Rev. Francis M. Baker died at Richmond yesterday of paralysis, aged 57. He was a native of Richmond. About twenty years ago Grace (Episcopal) Church, on Main street, was built, and Mr. Baker was its first rector. This position he filled until two or three years ago.

The following are the members of the conservative party in Prince William for the county officers: E. E. Meredith, for Commonwealth's attorney; W. W. Kinchloe, for treasurer; George W. Tansill, for sheriff; John H. Butler, for commissioner of the revenue in district No. 1, and James M. Burkes, for commissioner of the revenue in district No. 2.

At the funeral of Rev. Scott Gwathey, colored, Baptist minister, which took place in Richmond yesterday evening, the steps in front of the building gave way and precipitated there on them to the ground, wounding several, two persons, a man and a woman, very painfully. The building was crowded, and the streets in front and adjacent thereto were densely packed. The crowd was variously estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000. John Jasper, the colored minister who won a wide notoriety on account of his peculiar notion about the sun revolving around the earth, preached the sermon. At the time the accident occurred Jasper had just commenced his remarks. A serious panic ensued inevitable, but was averted.

In the Hastings Court of Richmond yesterday, when Poindexter was told to stand up and hear the verdict of the jury, Mr. January, of Alexandria, the foreman, pronounced the verdict, and the accused burst into tears. The prisoner sat down, leaving his hand upon the desk of the bar, and cried in an unbroken tone for fifteen or twenty minutes. His three brothers, who were in constant attendance with him during the two trials, were affected to tears also. The defense prepared a number of bills of exception during the progress of the trial. If a new trial is asked for and granted the case will be carried to the Court of Appeals. It is stated that a majority of the jury have already expressed a willingness to sign an appeal for executive clemency in the event that a new trial is not obtained.

The following particulars of a tragedy here before briefly reported are from the Danville News: "E. W. Palmer, a citizen of Giles county, was on Wednesday killed by Dr. Craighhead, Cabell, a colored physician and nephew of Hon. George C. Cabell, who represents this State in Congress. Cabell and Palmer were returning on horseback from Pittsburg Circuit Court, at Chatham, to their homes near Callands, and both were more or less under the influence of liquor. While riding together on the road, they got into a dispute about something, which led to blows, when Cabell drew his pistol and shot Palmer through the head. The latter reeled and fell from his horse in the road mortally wounded. Cabell then, with the exclamation, 'O my God! what have I done?' dismounted and rendered Palmer all the assistance in his power. Two men traveling along the road found Cabell, lying Palmer's head, the latter being in a dying condition. Palmer lingered until last night, when he died, and Cabell was arrested. He is a popular young physician, well known throughout this section."

**The "Big Muddy."**—The dust blows out of the Missouri river. It is the only river in the world where the dust blows in great clouds out of the river bed. The dust comes up to the surface to sea level.

The Missouri River is composed of six parts of sand and mud and four parts of water. When the wind blows very hard it drives the surface of the river and blows it away in clouds of dust. The natural color of the river is seal brown, but when it rains for two or three days at a time, and gets the river pretty well, it changes to a heavy gray. A large raft will make the river so thin it can easily be poured from one vessel into another, like a cocktail.

When it is ordinarily dry, however, it has to be stirred with a stick before you can pour it out of a glass. Steamboats run down the Missouri river. So do newspaper correspondents. But if the river is not fair to look upon, there is some of the grandest country on either side of it the sun even shows upon.—Robert J. Burdette.

**THE VOTE ON THE ARMY BILL.**—As stated in yesterday's Gazette, the Army Appropriation Bill passed the Senate just as it came from the House of Representatives. The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bailey, Bayard, Beck, Butler, Call, Cockrell, Coke, Davis, (Ill.) Eaton, Farley, Garland, Gordon, Groves, Grover, Hampton, Harris, Hersford, Hill, (Ga.) Houston, Johnson, Jones, (Fla.) Kern, Lester, McDonald, Mackey, Morgan, Pendleton, Randolph, Ransom, Saulsbury, Slater, Thurman, Vance, Vest, Voorhees, Walker, Wallaces, Whyte, Williams and Withers—41.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Bell, Bristow, Bruce, Burnside, Cameron, (Pa.) Chandler, Jones, (Wis.) Carpenter, Chandler, Chandler, Dawes, Edmunds, Ferry, Hamlin, Hill, (Col.) Ingalls, Jones, (Nev.) Kellogg, Kirkwood, Logan, McMillan, Morrill, Paddock, Platt, Phillips, Rollins, Saunders and Teller—31.

The only pair announced was the following: Mr. Davis (W. V.) with Mr. Windom, and Mr. Hoar, with Mr. McPherson. Mr. Sherman was the only absentee not paired.

**IMMENSE SALE OF LAND.**—The large body of land, 12,000 acres in extent, advertised by Col. John R. Penn, commissioner, was sold recently at auction and brought the small price of only \$7 1/2 cents per acre. The sale was made under a decree of the Circuit Court of Pittsylvania, and it is not known whether Judge Green will confirm or order a re-sale. It was sold before, and as it brought only 2 1/2 cents per acre Judge Tredway refused to confirm the sale and ordered a re-sale. It is thought that the price bid yesterday was very low considering the development of the country in which it is situated. Several small tracts of the same land, 10 or 20 acres at a time, have been sold privately by Col. Penn, as commissioner and brought \$1.50 per acre. The purchaser was Mr. B. P. Nalle, of Culpeper county, and if Judge Green confirms the sale it is believed that Mr. Nalle has secured a great bargain.—Danville News.

**EXPERIMENT WITH FLOUR.**—A French chemist last year exposed a quantity of flour to hydraulic pressure of 300 tons, which reduced it to a fourth of its original bulk without impairing the quality. He packed a portion of it in tin boxes and sealed them up, doing the same with the unpressed flour. In three months the flour which was in better preservation than the latter. When baked into bread the pressed article was decidedly superior. After the lapse of a year other cases were opened and the unpressed flour had become spoiled, while the pressed remained sweet; and was excellent when baked.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1879.

Secretary Sherman was before the House Committee on Chicago this morning, and was examined at length with reference to a bill that has been introduced relative to Chicago. He said there were thirty five millions of silver trade dollars in circulation, and that as compared with bullion they were cheaper in the market; that there was about fifty four millions of fractional silver coin in circulation, of which about six millions were now in the treasury. With reference to the value of different sorts of fractional money as currency, he said paper money was the dearest, as the average length of time it did service was eighteen months, that of silver twenty three years, and that of gold fifty years. He said that fractional currency could be either of paper or silver, the latter the best, and that the department of the printing bureau for printing fractional currency should be abolished; he said he had no objection to treasury notes of the denomination of one and two dollars, and that the treasury was now and always had been since he had been in charge of it, not only well, but anxious to issue such notes to all who wished them; the bullion value of the trade dollar was eighty-five cents. He also said that he was in favor of undiluted and free coinage of both gold and silver, but that under existing circumstances the free coinage of silver was impossible; also that the demonetization of silver was an unfortunate blunder. The committee adjourned until next week, without coming to a definite conclusion upon the matter under consideration.

Among the petitions introduced in the House to-day were two from Gen. Brady, one from the mayor and two from the West Point, of Virginia, praying that that town be made a part of the city and attached to the Richmond district, and the other from the same parties for the survey of certain parts of York river. Mrs. Dr. Walker presented one praying that one half of each of the judges summoned in the District of Columbia be composed of women.

The Committee on Public Buildings of the House to-day, determined to recommend that a building be leased for the purposes of a city postoffice.

The House Committee on the District of Columbia this morning agreed to report a bill to increase the rate on delinquent water rents from 6 to 10 per cent., and for Congress to advance \$25,000 for the improvement of the water service on Capitol Hill; also a bill authorizing the Commissioners of the District to refund the bonds of the District when they become due in 5 per cent. bonds. The committee did nothing with the free bridge bill, and the impression now seems to be that the sub committee, to whom that matter has been referred, will report a bill in favor of building an entirely new bridge at Annapolis Island. Such a bill, however, will hardly pass, as no substantial bridge could be built across the Potomac for less than the sum asked by the owners of the Alexandria trolley bridge for the use of their bridge.

Senator Johnston this morning was waited upon by a young man named Daniel Moore, of Richmond, who informed him that he was a Government of United States and not a liar. The Senator told him frankly that it was almost impossible to get places in Washington now, that it would be useless for him to go to the Government Printing Office for any such purpose, but that if he thought a letter would be of any service to him he would write him one. The young man responded that letters were of no avail nowadays, and repeated his request for the Senator to go in person and request his appointment. This Mr. Johnston declined, but the young man retained his seat, and would not take his departure. He remained so long and "put up such a bad mouth," that the Senator's wife added her entreaties to his that the Senator would comply with his request. Of course after that there was nothing else for Mr. Johnston to do, so, accompanied by the persistent young man, he went to see Mr. De Russ, and was as much gratified as disappointed when that gentleman told him that the name of the applicant should be entered at once upon the roll of the employees. So woman's influence when exercised properly and legitimately is effective even in so bad a cause as false seeking.

The question of the veto of the Army bill is now all absorbing topic of the day. It was referred to the President this morning to the General of the Army, who will make his report on it to him next Monday. The President at one time to-day thought he would call a special meeting of the Cabinet to consider it, but that idea was abandoned. Secretary Key said no earlier than last night that the President had not only not prepared a veto message as reported, but that no member of his Cabinet knew at that time what his intentions were respecting it. To the contrary Mr. Singleton, of Illinois, said this morning that he had been informed by those who knew that the message was already written, and Gen. Harry White confirmed Mr. Singleton's views except so far as related to the completion of the message. It was reported last night that if the Legislative, Judicial and Executive bill were amended so as to allow Federal process to be executed by State authority, the President would sign that bill.

Mr. King, of Louisiana, has copies of the circulars distributed among the negroes of that State, some of which state that after eighteen months Louisiana is to be given up to Indians, while others state that the Government is to recede that State to Spain, when all the negroes will be re-enslaved.

Mr. Evans, of South Carolina, has a copy of a circular distributed among the colored constituents representing a beautiful cottage, through the open windows of which a piano is seen, that will be given by the Government to all the colored people who emigrate to Kansas. Deceived by such silly offers some of the more ignorant negroes are gathering about the cottage, and have induced to sell their mules for \$10 a piece and their hogs at fifty cents, and with the few dollars thus raised start for the country west of the Mississippi.

The Senate was not in session to-day, having adjourned until Monday.

The House as usual met, went into Committee of the Whole on the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill, which was considered under the five minute rule, but Mr. Garfield obtained time enough to put in a partly unimportant speech, and after that were omitted. Among the other speakers were Messrs. Ewing, Chalmers, Kelly, Horndorff, and others. Mr. Chalmers paid a glowing and well merited tribute to the Democracy of the North, which he said was not only in favor of the Union, but of the Constitution and the laws. Mr. Horndorff, republican, made an exceedingly amusing speech, which was received with roars of laughter. The committee having risen and the bill being reported to the House, it passed as reported, and with the riders repealing the test oath and the supervisors law. It will be sent to the Senate on Monday, and its consideration be pressed in that body.

**Religion and Politics.**  
PARIS, April 26.—The demand for the presentation of Monsignor Foreade, Archbishop of Aix, for issuing a pastoral, and the fact that Jules Ferry's education bill is the first overt act in this process to be a veritable cultism, was overshadowed by M. Lepere, Minister of the Interior, at a banquet at Auxerre two days ago, when he stated that he would make the concordat respected by all the clergy of whatever rank; that if a priest, instead of simply living religious teaching from the pulpit attacked the institutions of the country, or insulted State functionaries or private individuals, his divisions must be repressed. M. Jules Ferry likewise speaking at Epinal on Wednesday declared it to be the resolution of the Cabinet not only to press the university bill, but to enforce respect for the law both on the irreconcilables of the left and the irreconcilables of the right.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

Reported for the Alexandria Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 26.

SENATE.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House immediately went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill under the five minute rule. The discussion under that rule to close at two o'clock to-day. Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, first got the floor and continued his speech of last evening. He declared that the men who were insulting the President were not the men on the democratic side of the House, but were the stalwarts of the republican party, who now held the lash over the President, threatening him with party expulsion if he dared to be governed by his own judgement only instead of by the necessities of sectional issues at the North. He classified among the stalwarts of the republican party Mr. Garfield, who had said that if the President signed the bill he would be violating his conscience and sense of duty. Mr. Frye, who had pledged the President in advance to veto the bill, [which pledge was a threat to the President] and Cocking in whose opinion the President would be a "dog," if he signed the bill.—He then proceeded to laud the southern rapscallions, declaring that since the "confederate brigadier generals" were here there had been no more great jobs passed through Congress. His speech was much applauded on the democratic side and was replied to by Mr. Garfield.

The speeches of Messrs. Ewing and Garfield elicited much applause on their respective sides. Each of them spoke fifteen minutes by a unanimous extension of their time. Mr. Garfield declared that it had been in the power of the humblest or the greatest of the democrats to have ruined him and proved him to be a traitor and a scoundrel by simply rising and saying (in contravention of his assertion as to his being the purpose of the democratic party to starve the Government). "We do not propose to refuse to vote supplies to the Government. We wish to get our legislation through in reference to elections and everything else, if we can constitutionally; but if we cannot get it through under all constitutional sanctions, we will pass the appropriation bills like loyal representatives and go home." But, though forty-five democrats had spoken, that sentence had not been uttered by a single democrat.

After these two serious speeches the House was entertained with a humorous dissertation from a new member, Mr. Horr, of Michigan. He commenced by holding up to ridicule the greenback representatives, and created great amusement by the assertion that if all the greenback money demanded by the bills already introduced were to be supplied the greenbackers would have to get their clerks from (De La Matry) to ask the deity to open again the doors and windows of heaven and to rain greenbacks for 40 days. He then turned to the Southern democrats and told them that what their section wanted was "more corn and cotton and less cussedness" and he wound up by asserting that one of the best things that could happen to the country would be the turning on of yellow fever in Congress, only that he would want the Divinity to use great discrimination in making his selection. Mr. Horr moved up and down the area as he delivered himself of his sentiments and all his good saying were applauded on both sides and in the galleries.

The bill was finally passed with the political section added.

**Northern Love for the South.**

We published last week some extracts from the speeches delivered at the meeting of the Union League in Philadelphia, to show the intense animosity the radicals of Pennsylvania entertain for their fellow citizens of the South. As a supplement thereto we publish to day samples of the letters received and read at the meeting in New York, Wednesday night, to collect funds for the destitute emigrant negroes, and which letters were received with rounds of applause:

Mr. Wendell Phillips says:—"I have no words to describe what I consider the importance of your meeting. Only two paths are open to the colored man of the South. One is to resist and protect themselves against intolerable oppression by arms; the other is to leave, one half of them, their homes, and teach their oppressors justice by the severe lesson of suffering. Leave the tyrants and bullies to till their own soil or starve while they do nothing but wrong and rob their laborers. Nothing labors the southern negroes are worth nothing. Even the southerner will come to his senses, or, if he never had any sense, obtain some, when he is starved. I trust the North will, as in Kansas days, organize and help open channels and contribute means for a large emigration from States ruled by thieves and outlaws who know no means of getting their bread except by robbing their neighbors."

Mr. William Lloyd Garrison says:—"Bar, gracious God! is this wide-spread crookedness from unendurable wrong and outrage to be corrected as simply furnishing an occasion for the exercise of a benevolent spirit toward our suffering fellow creatures? If they are deserving of the deepest commiseration, what shall be said of those by whom they have been 'peeled, mated out and trodden under foot'? If there is scope for tender pity on the one hand, is there not also for intense moral indignation on the other? No such stress of circumstances should have been possible under the American government; nor could it have occurred if we had had such a government, worthy of its name, its pretensions and its claims to universal allegiance. But so far as the South is concerned it is practically non-existent in the matter of securing 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness' to all who dwell on its soil as a natural and lawful right. There conspiracy and usurpation successfully bear sway. In all the late rebel States there sorely exists a single legitimate State administration; for no election has been permitted without being controlled more or less by fraud, intimidation and lawlessness. The two senators from South Carolina, at Washington, Hampton and Butler, are occupying seats to which they were not honestly elected, and their faces should become crimson every time they enter the Senate. If they had their deserts, instead of presenting their brazen visages in the Capitol, Hampton would be in the penitentiary and 'Hamburg Massacre' Butler lying in a grave of infamy, according as crimes are adjudged and punished in a civilized community. The political party now immoderately claiming to be rightfully in the ascendant in both houses of Congress owes its supremacy solely to the support of a 'solid South' made such by terrorism, fraud and murderous violence, and by that 'solid South' it is held as tightly as was ever a plantation slave under the lash of a slave driver. It is clear, therefore, that the battle of liberty and equal rights is to be fought over again, not in a party sense in the ordinary use of that term, but by the uprising and consolidating of a loyal, freedom loving North, overwhelming in numbers, determined in purpose, invincible in action and supreme in patriotism based upon impartial justice and an all embracing citizenship."

**Bank Statement.**  
NEW YORK, April 26.—Loans, decrease, \$54,400; specie, decrease, \$647,500; legal tenders, increase, \$4,552,400; deposits, increase, \$4,259,200; circulation, decrease, \$13,000; reserve, increase, \$2,840,100. The banks now hold \$12,324,050 in excess of the legal requirements.

Accounts from Texas represent that heavy rains which have fallen within the past few days have greatly impeded travel.

**Investigations by treasury agents in New York led to the conclusion that the government has been defrauded of \$2,000,000 annually for several years by undervaluations of imported silks. Government examiners and other employees are involved with the importers.**

## On a Tramp.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]  
GREENWOOD, VA., April 24.—We left the romantic section of Black Rock Springs on Tuesday morning, and pushed down the little stream that soon after furnished us sport of an unenviable nature for a good part of the day. Our night's rest on the hard beds of the before mentioned hotel had only partially relieved us from the fatigue of the weary march of the day before, and it required several miles of a rough descent to supply our limbs for the day's work. Not many minutes after starting, all thought and feeling of weariness were vanished in the exhilarating excitement of landing the beauties of that mountain river, the spotted trout. The sport was continued until eight were safely stored in our baskets, and then, thinking of the warm welcome and the soaking jakes that awaited us at our old friend, Uncle Jake's, we left the brush and pushed on to his house, which was reached after a tramp of about six miles. The first care, after our arrival, was the stabling and feeding of our packhorses, "Dabney," who had so faithfully borne his share of the two day's march, and we left him to his ease and hay to seek food for ourselves. After partaking of a hearty meal at about 4 p. m., we rambled for the remainder of the afternoon in the woods near our stopping place. We soon found several of the remarkable lakes that abound in this part of Augusta, and had the satisfaction of examining closely, for the first time, their singular and curious formation. One of them is in shape perfectly circular, and measures nearly one hundred yards in diameter, with a sloping bank at least ten feet wide, covered with a number of small white rock that is not found on the level above it. The water at the top of our visit was very low, but it is said to rise and run over in very wet weather. Another remarkable part of the story is that it has no bottom, or if it has, it can't be fished by sounding. We noticed about it, in the living animals swimming about it, in the very much like the alligator. To the right, this lake, about 50 feet, is another of similar dimensions, but apparently deeper. The banks to this one are small trees growing out of it, and of large and small trees growing out of it, and the banks' surface is covered with beautiful ferns. All around these lakes we found a variety of the little fragrant flowers so fondly loved by many of the fair ladies of old Alexandria—the arbutus. It grows to great perfection, and its bloom is nearly twice the size of that gathered around our old city. We all felt as if we would like to pluck a button hole bouquet of every old bachelor friend we had, and to send each of our lady friends. Returning to Uncle Jake's we sat down to a most delightful supper, and if any of our friends had been with us to see us all eat, they surely would have thought that we had just returned from the summit of Lee's army. The people of this section are mostly of Dutch extraction, and are all graduates of the University. The law was given an idea of their general education and information: When on the direct route to Turk's Gap we asked at a house how far it was to the Gap? The answer came, "I don't know you." We repeated the question and were answered, "I don't know you." Then another female appeared on the scene and she replied, "Faint! right down that!" This expression, we found, our discomfort meant five miles. While at supper, one of us asked his better half whether a certain man, who came from who had lately died in the northern part of the State, was a "Jacob, I forgot." Soon after Uncle Jake passed the jester with, "Haw, some of these molasses!" Though not well educated we can speak from our own knowledge that a kinder, or more hospitable set of people do not dwell in the State.

After a good night's rest in comfortable beds and a hearty breakfast, a part of which consisted of eight different kinds of preserved fruits, we started for our last day's fish, and after a brisk walk of about half a mile we struck the brancher. Just here came the first of war. The stream comes out of a small mountain gorge; no humbug this time. At some points the rocks are piled one above the other for hundreds of feet; at others they show straight up like a monument in all their glory, and being perpendicular are almost inaccessible, but a trout fisherman knows the difficulty and comes to conquer. After toiling for hours up these steep ascents, over round and muddy rocks, for there is nothing else to plant one's foot on, we at last reached our altitude, and after a short rest began the day's sport, fishing down stream. From ten minutes after five a. m. until ten minutes of four p. m., we were steadily engaged in stepping from rock to rock, sometimes in the water, sometimes on land, and when the hour mentioned came we were ready for a fight and met a steady walk of fifteen miles. Before leaving Uncle Jake's we counted upon one hundred and forty four trout the day's catch, some of them measuring twelve inches. We left Jake's at half-past four, and after a toilsome, weary tramp, reached the place at about half past eight, feeling fully compensated by the delicious game we secured, and the beautiful country we had traversed.

THREE FISHERMEN.

**BROTHERLY LOVE.**—At a meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Thursday, ex-Secretary Boutwell said that no citizen of New England could believe that in fourteen years the colored citizens of the South, emancipated by the success of our army and navy, would be flying up the homes of their childhood in spite of the constitutional rights guaranteed by the blood and lives of the Union soldiers. "I do not now," said the speaker, "pretend to represent any body or any class of citizens, but I am free to say that the republican party of the North will hereafter pursue a courageous and unyielding policy in dealing with all who oppose the South. The negro is your brother. The blow that falls on him, falls on you."

Gen. N. P. Banks was then introduced. "Palsied be the arm of that man," said he, "that will interfere with this movement."

Bishop Gilbert Haven predicted that the Red Sea experience of the Egyptians will be repeated in this land if the negro is not allowed to live in peace. But if equal rights were secured to all, every State in the Union would be a republic.

**WHEAT.**—The rain and spring weather combined are putting a good face on the wheat crop through the country. But the appearance of the crop does not justify the anticipation of a large crop on the notion that years ending in nine always give a first class wheat crop.—Clarke's Weekly.